

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

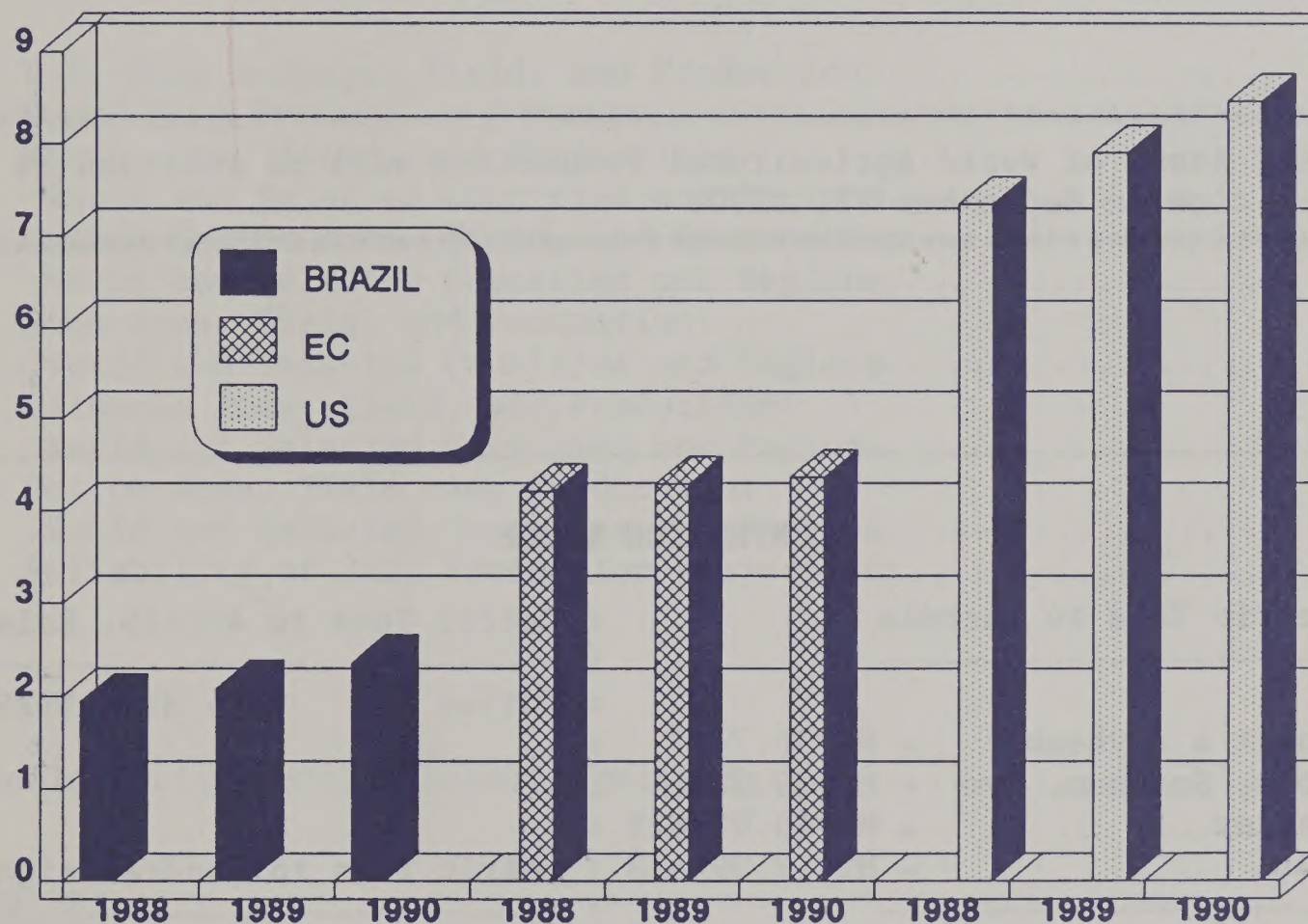
Circular Series
WAP 8-90
AUGUST 1990

QHD1421
.45
c. 3

World Agricultural Production

Broiler Production

THOUSAND METRIC TONS



Inside This Issue.....

World Poultry Production
Canadian Crop Production
and Field Trip Report
Winter Grain Production
In China

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-245), August 9, 1990.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * eastern time on September 13, 1990. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels	:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice =MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
----------------	-------------

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1990/91

Wheat.....	5
Coarse Grains.....	6
Rice.....	7
Oilseeds.....	7
Cotton.....	9

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production.....	10
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary.....	11
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	12
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	13
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	16
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	17
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions.....	19
Table 8. Reliability of July Production Projections.....	20

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights.....	21
---	----

WEATHER BRIEFS

Mexico: Abundant Rainfall Continues.....	22
Australia: Timely Rains Benefit Winter Grains.....	22
West Africa: Rains Slow to Migrate Northward.....	22

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Brazil: 1990/91 Wheat Crop Progress.....	23
Costa Rica: Forestry Law Repealed.....	23
Malaysia: Pig and Poultry Meat Up in 1989.....	24
Mexico: Early Cotton Damaged by Heavy Winds.....	24
USSR: Livestock Sector Performance Reported.....	24
Belgium: Freeze Damages Apple and Pear Crops.....	24
Bolivia: Soybean Production.....	25

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Poultry Meat Production Continues to Grow in 1990.....	27
Canadian Crop Production and Field Trip Report.....	34
China's 1990 Winter Grain Harvest.....	37

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. Total Poultry Meat Production in Selected Countries.....	30
Table 10. Broiler Meat Production in Selected Countries.....	31
Table 11. Turkey Meat Production in Selected Countries.....	32
Table 12. Egg Production in Selected Countries.....	33
Table 13. Canadian Crop Production.....	36

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1990/91

WHEAT: World production for 1990/91 is estimated at a record 583.7 million metric tons, up 12.0 million or 2 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year's harvest. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 73.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 33 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated yield.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 104.0 million tons, up 9.0 million or 9 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to higher estimated yield.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 29.0 million tons, up 1.5 million or 5 percent from last month and up 19 percent from last year's harvest. The increase reflects higher estimated yield due to favorable weather, particularly in Saskatchewan.
- o China Production is estimated at a record 95.5 million tons, up 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. The increase is based on the latest winter grain estimate by the State Statistical Bureau. According to Chinese government officials, the record crop was due to a large increase in planted area, good weather and improved farm management.
- o Egypt Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 14 percent from last month and up 26 percent from last year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation provided greater production incentives for 1990/91 wheat production. As a result, producers increased planted area, input utilization and the use of high-yielding seed varieties.
- o Iraq Production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 20 percent from last month but up 63 percent from last year's drought affected crop. Lower yields are estimated for the main northern production areas.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1990/91 is estimated at 817.2 million tons, up 5.2 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 227.7 million tons, down 1.5 million or 1 percent from last month but up 3 percent from last year. Reductions in estimates for sorghum, barley, and oats more than offset a slight increase for corn.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 113.0 million tons, up 6.5 million or 6 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year's harvest. Increases in estimates for barley, oats, and millet offset a decline for corn.
- o India Production is estimated at 32.3 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to higher estimated yield for the summer millet crop in the primary northwest growing zone of Rajasthan and Haryana. This region has received favorable monsoonal rainfall.
- o Turkey Production is estimated at 8.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 6 percent from last month and up 15 percent from last year. The increase is due to a higher estimated barley yield.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 25.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. The revision is due to a higher estimated barley yield.
- o Philippines Production is estimated at 4.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 7 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to a rise in estimated area and yield for corn.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 78.2 million tons, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. The decline reflects lower estimated yields for barley and corn in Greece and for barley in the United Kingdom. Hot, dry weather in France prompted a reduction in estimated corn yield.
- o East Europe Production is estimated at 66.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Hot, dry weather is responsible for yield reductions for corn in Bulgaria and Hungary.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1990/91 is estimated at at a record 341.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from the 1989/90 crop. Foreign production in 1990/91 is projected at a record 336.2 million tons. U.S. output is projected at 5.0 million tons, up marginally from last month and last season. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **India** Production is estimated at 70.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated higher owing to a significant procurement price increase by the government. The summer monsoon has brought widespread rainfall to most rice growing regions.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1990/91 is forecast at a record 219.2 million tons, down 1.7 million from last month, but still 8.1 million or 4 percent above the 1989/90 crop. Foreign production during 1990/91 is projected to be a record 160.9 million tons, down 1.0 million from last month, but up 9.1 million or 6 percent from last year. U.S. production is projected at 58.3 million tons, down 1.1 million or 1 percent from 1989/90.

- * **Soybeans:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 106.7 million tons, down 0.7 million from last month, but up 0.6 million from last year. Total foreign soybean output is forecast down marginally from last month, but up 3.1 million or 6 percent from 1989/90. Significant changes in estimated production this month include:
 - o **United States** Production is estimated at 50.0 million tons, down 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month. Harvested area is pegged at 22.9 million hectares, down 145,000 hectares from last month.
- * **Cottonseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 33.2 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 2.7 million or 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 27.9 million tons, unchanged from last month. U.S. production is estimated at 5.2 million tons, down slightly from last month due to a downward adjustment in harvested area.
- * **Peanuts:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 21.9 million tons, down 0.9 million or 4 percent from last month. Total foreign production is estimated at 20.1 million tons, down 0.8 million from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. U.S. production is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 4 percent from last month, but up nearly 5 percent from 1989/90. Significant changes in estimated production this month include:
 - o **India** Production is estimated at 7.3 million tons, down 0.7 million or 9 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1989/90. The reduction is attributed to significantly lower harvested area in the key producing state of Gujarat. Continuing dryness in the Saurashtra "peanut bowl" has reportedly led to a 50 percent decline in expected plantings.

- * **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 23.2 million tons, down 0.3 million from last month, but still 7 percent above the 1989/90 crop. Total foreign production was lowered this month to 22.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month. Significant changes in estimated production this month include:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 10 percent from last month and up 35 percent from 1989/90. The upward adjustment in output reflects improved yield prospects.
- o **Argentina** Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, down 0.3 million or 7 percent from last month. Production is expected to reflect a return to near average yield and total area equal to last year.
- o **Burma** Production is estimated at 115,000 tons, down 120,000 tons or 51 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. The revision is based on reports from the U.S. agricultural counselor that Government of Burma area expectations were not realized and that fertilizer use is down again this season.
- o **France** Production is estimated at 2.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month and up 19 percent from last year. The upward adjustment reflects an increase in area planted.
- o **Spain** Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 8 percent from last month, but up 43 percent from last year. The decline from last month is attributed to persistent dry weather in the Central Plateau.

- * **Rapeseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 23.7 million tons, up 0.2 million from last month and up 2.1 million or 10 percent from last year. Significant changes in estimated production this month include:

- o **China** Production is estimated at 6.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month and up 21 percent from last year. Higher prices encouraged a large increase in area, and yields reached a near-record level due to good weather. Estimated production is only slightly below the record of 6.605 million tons set in 1987/88.

- * **Flaxseed:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 2.3 million tons, down marginally from last year, but up 0.3 million or 17 percent over last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 2.2 million tons, up 15 percent from last month. The record world crop of 3.0 million tons has not been seriously challenged since 1977/78.
- * **Copra:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at 4.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or 6 percent over last year. Copra production has ranged between 4.3 - 4.8 million tons for many years, the record being 5.3 million in 1985/86. There are no changes in production estimates from last month.
- * **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 3.3 million tons, up 3 percent from last year. There are no changes in production estimates from last month.
- * **Palm Oil:** World production for 1990/91 is forecast at a record 11.1 million tons, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from last year. The upward trend continues as new trees come into production. There are no changes in production estimates from last month.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1990/91 is projected at 86.6 million bales, up marginally from last month, 9 percent more than 1989/90 and second only to the record 89-million-bale crop harvested in 1984/85. Total foreign production is projected at 71.7 million bales, up 0.16 million bales from last month, and a gain of 6.5 percent over 1989/90 and second only to the 1984/85 crop. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is projected at 14.9 million bales, down 0.14 million bales from last month but 22 percent above last year.
- o **Egypt** Production is forecast at 1.5 million bales, up 0.1 million or 7 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year's record low production. The increase is due to estimated higher yields as the Egyptian government has taken steps to ensure adequate irrigation water throughout the growing season. In addition the government is offering incentive payments to farmers for yields that exceed 833 kg/hectare.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1988/89	1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	Proj. 1990/91
	--- Million Acres---			--- Million Acres---			--- Bushels per Acre---			--- Million Bushels---		
All Wheat	65.5	76.6	77.3	53.2	62.1	69.9	34.1	32.8	38.6	1,812	2,036	2,698
Winter	48.8	55.1	57.0	39.8	41.5	50.1	39.2	35.1	40.6	1,562	1,454	2,035
Other	16.7	21.5	20.3	13.4	20.7	19.8	18.7	28.1	33.3	250	582	663
Rye	2.4	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	24.7	29.2		15	14	13
Soybeans	58.8	60.7	57.7	57.4	59.4	56.6	27.0	32.4		1,549	1,927	1,860
Corn	67.7	72.3	74.5	58.3	64.8	66.7	84.6	116.2		4,929	7,527	7,850
Sorghum	10.3	12.6	10.7	9.0	11.2	9.3	63.8	55.4		577	618	590
Barley	9.8	9.2	8.3	7.6	8.3	7.7	38.0	48.6	53.5	290	403	414
Oats	13.9	12.1	10.4	5.5	6.9	6.2	39.3	54.4	60.1	218	374	375
							--- Pounds per Acre---			--- Million CWT.---		
Rice	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	5,514	5,749	5,611	159.9	154.5	158.0
										--- Million 480-Pound---		
All Cotton	12.5	10.6	12.3	12.0	9.5	11.5	619	614	622	15.4	12.2	15.0

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board for 1988/89, 1989/90, and for 1990/91 planted and harvested area. 1990/91 August production and yield estimates, except for rye, are also from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board. 1990/91 rye estimates are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

August 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			USSR	Asia					South America		Selected Other		All Other Countries		
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa		Turkey	
—Million Metric Tons—																					
Wheat	1988/89	500.7	451.4	49.3	16.0	3.2	74.7	3.9	44.8	84.4	85.4	46.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.4	5.8	14.1	3.5	15.0	17.7
	1989/90 prel.	537.1	481.7	55.4	24.4	4.0	78.6	4.4	43.2	92.3	90.8	54.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.3	2.0	11.5	15.7
	1990/91 proj.																				
	July	571.7	498.3	73.4	27.5	3.5	80.3	4.5	43.9	95.0	94.5	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	11.5	5.1	14.5	2.5	14.0	16.7
August	583.7	510.1	73.6	29.0	3.5	80.3	4.5	43.9	104.0	95.5	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	11.5	5.1	14.5	2.5	14.0	16.5	
Coarse Grains	1988/89	730.3	580.6	149.7	19.7	13.8	88.1	11.4	61.3	97.5	94.2	31.7	5.2	2.4	4.4	7.3	26.7	6.7	13.0	10.0	87.3
	1989/90 prel.	799.0	577.5	221.4	23.5	14.1	81.7	12.3	67.3	104.8	94.6	31.2	4.8	2.8	4.2	8.1	23.4	6.9	9.8	7.4	80.5
	1990/91 proj.																				
	July	812.0	582.8	229.2	24.7	15.0	79.5	11.8	66.5	106.5	96.4	31.8	5.0	2.7	4.3	9.5	24.9	6.6	9.3	8.0	80.4
August	817.2	589.5	227.7	25.0	15.0	78.2	11.8	66.3	113.0	96.4	32.3	5.0	2.7	4.3	9.5	24.9	6.6	9.3	8.5	80.9	
Rice (Milled)	1988/89	330.1	324.9	5.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	118.4	70.7	27.5	3.2	13.9	0.3	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.8
	1989/90	340.6	335.6	5.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	126.1	70.0	29.1	3.2	13.9	0.2	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	23.3
	1990/91																				
	July	340.8	335.8	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.8	126.0	70.0	28.8	3.5	13.9	0.3	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.3
August	341.2	336.2	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	126.0	70.5	28.8	3.5	13.9	0.3	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.2	
Total Grains 1/	1988/89	1,561.1	1,356.9	204.2	35.7	17.2	164.1	15.2	106.3	183.8	298.0	148.6	32.7	18.3	18.4	16.0	40.0	21.3	16.6	25.2	199.7
	1989/90	1,676.7	1,394.8	281.9	47.8	18.5	161.6	16.6	110.7	198.8	311.5	155.2	33.9	20.4	18.1	18.5	34.6	21.9	11.8	19.1	195.8
	1990/91																				
	July	1,724.5	1,416.9	307.6	52.2	18.8	161.3	16.3	110.6	203.3	316.9	155.8	33.8	20.8	18.2	21.4	36.7	21.7	11.8	22.2	195.3
August	1,742.1	1,435.8	306.3	54.0	18.8	160.0	16.3	110.4	218.7	317.9	156.8	33.8	20.8	18.2	21.3	36.7	21.7	11.8	22.7	196.1	
Oilseeds 2/	1988/89	202.7	152.4	50.3	5.9	1.0	11.5	0.6	5.1	12.7	30.6	19.0	2.0	3.2	0.8	10.6	24.6	0.8	0.9	2.3	20.9
	1989/90 prel.	211.1	151.8	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.0	0.7	5.9	13.4	28.5	18.5	2.0	3.3	0.8	15.9	20.7	2.4	0.9	2.3	19.2
	1990/91 proj.																				
	July	220.9	161.9	58.9	5.5	1.0	12.7	0.8	5.4	13.4	33.0	18.6	2.1	3.4	0.9	16.7	22.0	0.9	1.0	2.3	22.3
August	219.2	160.9	58.3	5.5	1.0	12.7	0.8	5.5	13.2	33.2	17.9	2.1	3.4	0.9	16.4	22.0	0.9	1.0	2.3	22.1	
—Million 480-Pound Bales—																					
Cotton	1988/89	84.8	69.4	15.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.6	19.1	8.3	0.0	6.5	0.2	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.4	3.0	10.7
	1989/90 prel.	79.5	67.3	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.2	17.4	10.0	0.0	6.7	0.2	1.2	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.9
	1990/91 proj.																				
	July	86.6	71.6	15.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	11.5	21.0	9.4	0.0	6.9	0.2	1.3	3.4	1.5	0.3	2.9	10.6
August	86.6	71.7	14.9	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.1	11.5	21.0	9.4	0.0	6.9	0.2	1.3	3.4	1.5	0.3	2.9	10.8	

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 195.1 million tons in 1988/89, 210.9 million in 1989/90, and 230.0 million forecast in 1990/91.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for all countries.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

AUGUST 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 July	Proj. Aug.	Prel. 1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 July	Proj. Aug.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	218.1	226.2	231.0	2.30	2.37		2.53	500.7	537.1	571.7	583.7
United States	21.5	25.2	28.3	2.29	2.20		2.60	49.3	55.4	73.4	73.6
Total Foreign	196.6	201.0	202.7	2.30	2.40	2.45	2.52	451.4	481.7	498.3	510.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	42.1	44.5	45.5	2.69	2.86	2.94	2.97	113.1	127.4	133.8	135.3
Argentina	4.7	5.5	6.0	1.79	1.86	1.92	1.92	8.4	10.2	11.5	11.5
Australia	8.9	9.1	9.8	1.58	1.56	1.48	1.48	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.5
Canada	13.0	13.6	14.1	1.23	1.79	1.95	2.06	16.0	24.4	27.5	29.0
EC-12	15.5	16.3	15.6	4.82	4.83	5.15	5.15	74.7	78.6	80.3	80.3
Major Importers	95.9	97.2	97.5	2.39	2.48	2.53	2.65	229.3	241.4	247.9	258.4
Brazil	3.5	3.4	3.2	1.68	1.65	1.59	1.59	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.1
China	28.8	29.8	30.3	2.97	3.04	3.13	3.15	85.4	90.8	94.5	95.5
Eastern Europe	10.7	10.7	10.7	4.17	4.04	4.10	4.10	44.8	43.2	43.9	43.9
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.7	4.76	5.05	5.38	5.71	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.0
Other N. Africa 1/	4.0	4.7	4.8	1.26	1.13	1.02	1.02	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.9
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.62	3.47	3.52	3.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
USSR	48.1	47.7	47.5	1.76	1.94	1.98	2.19	84.4	92.3	95.0	104.0
Other Foreign	58.6	59.3	59.7	1.86	1.90	1.95	1.95	109.0	112.8	116.6	116.4
India	23.1	24.1	23.7	2.00	2.24	2.28	2.28	46.2	54.0	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.3	6.3	6.3	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Mexico	0.8	1.0	0.9	4.00	4.21	4.12	4.12	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.01	5.17	5.02	5.02	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
Pakistan	7.3	7.7	7.8	1.73	1.87	1.87	1.87	12.7	14.4	14.6	14.6
South Africa	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.78	1.09	1.35	1.35	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.5
Turkey	8.8	8.7	8.8	1.71	1.32	1.60	1.60	15.0	11.5	14.0	14.0
Others	9.7	8.9	9.5	1.84	1.78	1.75	1.73	17.7	15.7	16.7	16.5

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

AUGUST 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91 July	Proj. Aug.	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91 July	Proj. Aug.
<i>TOTAL COARSE GRAINS</i>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	325.0	322.7	323.9	2.25	2.48		2.52	730.3	799.0	812.0	817.2
United States	32.8	37.1	36.6	4.56	5.97		6.23	149.7	221.4	229.2	227.7
Total Foreign	292.2	285.6	287.3	1.99	2.02	2.02	2.05	580.6	577.5	582.8	589.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.8	21.5	21.6	2.46	2.44	2.51	2.53	51.1	52.6	54.4	54.7
Argentina	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.49	2.65	2.85	2.85	7.3	8.1	9.5	9.5
Australia	4.4	4.0	4.2	1.52	1.75	1.55	1.55	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.6
Canada	7.1	8.5	8.1	2.76	2.77	3.03	3.07	19.7	23.5	24.7	25.0
South Africa	4.6	4.4	4.4	2.86	2.22	2.11	2.11	13.0	9.8	9.3	9.3
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.50	2.71	2.89	2.89	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3
Major Importers	106.3	103.7	101.8	2.57	2.72	2.72	2.81	273.5	281.6	280.7	285.6
Eastern Europe	18.2	18.1	18.3	3.37	3.72	3.63	3.62	61.3	67.3	66.5	66.3
EC-12	19.2	18.5	18.1	4.60	4.41	4.39	4.31	88.1	81.7	79.5	78.2
Other W. Europe	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.54	3.96	3.91	3.91	11.4	12.3	11.8	11.8
Mexico	7.5	7.5	7.9	1.85	1.88	1.89	1.89	13.8	14.1	15.0	15.0
USSR	57.8	56.0	54.0	1.69	1.87	1.92	2.09	97.5	104.8	106.5	113.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.40	3.34	3.34	3.34	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	165.0	160.5	163.9	1.55	1.52	1.51	1.52	256.0	243.3	247.7	249.2
Brazil	13.4	12.8	13.3	2.00	1.84	1.88	1.88	26.7	23.4	24.9	24.9
China	28.3	28.5	28.7	3.33	3.32	3.36	3.36	94.2	94.6	96.4	96.4
India	39.1	38.6	39.4	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.82	31.7	31.2	31.8	32.3
Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.82	1.85	1.79	1.79	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Nigeria	10.1	9.9	10.1	0.84	0.82	0.84	0.84	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.5
Philippines	3.8	3.6	3.7	1.21	1.24	1.18	1.24	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.29	1.68	1.80	1.91	10.0	7.4	8.0	8.5
Others	63.2	60.1	61.5	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.12	75.1	69.2	68.8	69.0
<i>BARLEY</i>											
World	77.5	74.4	73.5	2.16	2.27		2.40	167.3	168.7	171.3	176.0
United States	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.04	2.61		2.80	6.3	8.8	9.0	8.8
Total Foreign	74.4	71.1	70.4	2.16	2.25	2.23	2.38	161.0	160.0	162.3	167.3
Australia	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.47	1.74	1.51	1.51	3.3	4.1	3.6	3.6
Canada	4.2	4.9	4.6	2.46	2.39	2.76	2.83	10.2	11.7	12.7	13.0
China	3.7	3.3	3.3	1.67	1.74	1.73	1.73	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.77	4.22	3.96	4.00	17.1	19.2	18.1	18.4
EC-12	12.2	11.7	11.6	4.13	3.93	3.93	3.86	50.2	46.2	45.7	44.9
Other W. Europe	1.7	1.5	1.5	3.30	3.82	3.68	3.68	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6
Turkey	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.12	1.46	1.62	1.76	7.0	4.9	5.5	6.0
USSR	29.7	27.6	26.0	1.50	1.75	1.81	2.15	44.5	48.5	51.5	56.0
Others	12.8	11.7	12.9	1.31	1.19	1.08	1.09	16.8	13.9	13.9	14.1

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

August 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91 Proj. July	Aug.	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91 Proj. July	Aug.
<u>CORN</u>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	124.6	125.6	128.2	3.21	3.66		3.67	400.3	460.2	472.5	470.3
United States	23.6	26.2	27.0	5.31	7.29		7.39	125.2	191.2	199.4	199.4
Total Foreign	101.1	99.4	101.2	2.72	2.71	2.69	2.68	275.1	269.0	273.1	270.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	7.1	6.6	6.9	3.05	2.72	2.77	2.77	21.6	18.0	19.1	19.1
Argentina	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.94	3.09	3.33	3.33	5.0	5.0	6.5	6.5
South Africa	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.28	2.50	2.36	2.36	12.4	9.0	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.63	2.86	3.04	3.04	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
Major Importers	22.0	21.1	21.4	3.82	3.93	3.81	3.79	84.0	83.0	83.5	80.9
Eastern Europe	7.1	7.0	7.2	3.78	4.17	4.16	4.11	27.0	29.2	30.0	29.5
EC-12	4.1	3.9	3.6	7.00	6.89	6.76	6.60	28.5	26.5	24.6	24.0
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.55	7.68	8.35	8.35	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Mexico	6.0	5.8	6.2	1.68	1.68	1.72	1.72	10.1	9.8	10.7	10.7
USSR	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.62	3.71	3.56	3.63	16.0	15.3	16.0	14.5
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.20	4.17	4.14	4.14	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.0	71.6	72.9	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.34	169.5	168.1	170.5	170.9
Brazil	12.9	12.2	12.7	2.02	1.84	1.89	1.89	26.1	22.5	24.0	24.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.47	6.56	6.25	6.25	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
China	19.7	20.4	20.5	3.93	3.88	3.90	3.90	77.4	78.9	80.0	80.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.20	5.37	5.41	5.41	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
India	5.9	6.0	6.0	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.33	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.82	1.85	1.79	1.79	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Philippines	3.8	3.6	3.7	1.21	1.24	1.18	1.24	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.56	1.78	1.70	1.70	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Others	23.8	23.8	24.1	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.50	36.4	36.2	36.0	36.1
<u>SORGHUM</u>											
World	42.6	42.9	42.3	1.30	1.30		1.29	55.4	55.8	55.7	54.6
United States	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.00	3.48		3.71	14.6	15.7	15.0	13.9
Total Foreign	39.0	38.4	38.6	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	40.8	40.1	40.8	40.7
Argentina	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.33	2.86	3.00	3.00	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
Australia	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.65	2.47	1.94	1.94	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2
China	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.14	2.94	3.02	3.02	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5
India	14.8	15.5	15.3	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.75	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Mexico	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.83	2.88	2.85	2.85	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.58	1.65	1.65	1.65	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sudan	5.3	4.1	4.4	0.83	0.61	0.64	0.64	4.4	2.5	2.8	2.8
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.35	1.33	1.43	1.43	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	9.8	9.7	9.6	1.07	1.02	1.01	1.01	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.7

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

August 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. July	Proj. Aug.	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 1989/90	Proj. July	Proj. Aug.
<u>OATS</u>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	22.1	22.7	21.8	1.70	1.84		1.91	37.6	41.9	39.8	41.7
United States	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.41	1.95		2.12	3.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
Total Foreign	19.9	19.9	19.3	1.73	1.83	1.83	1.88	34.4	36.5	34.4	36.4
USSR	10.9	10.8	10.5	1.40	1.57	1.50	1.62	15.3	16.8	15.0	17.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.5	3.7	3.5	1.94	1.97	2.03	2.03	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.2
Argentina	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.27	1.44	1.33	1.33	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Australia	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.49	1.49	1.36	1.36	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.18	2.03	2.25	2.25	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.6
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.14	3.56	3.86	3.86	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	5.4	5.5	5.3	2.28	2.26	2.31	2.30	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.19	1.15	1.21	1.21	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.62	2.70	2.68	2.67	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
East Germany	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.43	3.33	3.87	3.87	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Poland	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.61	2.74	2.60	2.60	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
EC-12	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.11	2.78	3.08	3.08	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.9
France	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.77	3.78	3.80	3.80	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
West Germany	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.23	3.78	4.38	4.38	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.21	3.24	2.90	2.90	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.09	3.53	3.32	3.32	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Others	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
<u>RYE</u>											
World	15.9	16.9	16.6	2.08	2.21		2.28	33.0	37.4	38.0	38.0
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.55	1.76		1.89	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.6	16.7	16.4	2.09	2.22	2.36	2.29	32.6	37.0	37.6	37.6
USSR	10.1	10.7	10.5	1.83	1.87	2.10	2.00	18.5	20.1	21.0	21.0
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.04	1.72	1.67	1.67	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.59	2.96	2.92	2.92	10.0	11.6	11.4	11.4
East Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.94	3.34	3.77	3.77	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3
Poland	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.52	2.94	2.80	2.80	7.2	8.6	8.2	8.2
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.05	3.31	3.19	3.19	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.52	4.80	4.35	4.35	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.19	4.69	4.47	4.47	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
Others	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.06	2.28	2.26	2.26	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

August 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA		YIELD			PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)			MILLING RATE			PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)		
	1988/89	1989/90	Prel.	1989/90	1990/91 Proj.	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 Proj.	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 Proj.	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 Proj.
	—Million Hectares—		—Metric Tons Per Hectare—			—Million Metric Tons—			—In Percent—			—Million Metric Tons—		
World	145.3	146.2	146.0	1.1	1.1	145.3	146.2	146.0	67.7	67.5	67.5	330.1	340.6	341.2
United States	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	71.5	71.5	70.0	5.2	5.0	5.0
Total Foreign	144.1	145.1	144.8			144.1	145.1	144.8	67.6	67.5	67.5	324.9	335.6	336.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters														
Pakistan	16.5	17.0	17.0	2.3	2.3	16.5	17.0	17.0	64.1	64.0	64.0	24.6	25.2	25.5
Thailand	4.5	4.7	4.9	2.8	2.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	7.5	8.1	8.1
	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.2	3.5
	9.9	10.2	10.0	2.1	2.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.9	13.9	13.9
Major Importers														
EC-12	13.1	13.6	13.2	4.3	4.4	13.1	13.6	13.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	37.0	38.5	38.0
Indonesia	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.6	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	67.3	67.0	67.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nigeria	9.8	10.4	10.0	4.3	4.5	9.8	10.4	10.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	27.5	29.1	28.8
Republic of Korea	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	66.5	66.5	66.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.3	1.3	1.2	6.6	6.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	72.3	72.0	72.0	6.1	5.9	5.5
	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	65.5	65.5	65.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Foreign	114.6	114.5	114.7	3.4	3.5	114.6	114.5	114.7	68.2	68.0	68.0	263.3	271.9	272.7
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.9	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Bangladesh	10.2	10.7	10.6	2.3	2.5	10.2	10.7	10.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	15.6	17.7	17.0
Brazil	5.3	4.3	4.8	2.1	1.9	5.3	4.3	4.8	68.0	68.0	68.0	7.5	5.6	6.7
China	31.9	32.7	32.3	5.3	5.5	31.9	32.7	32.3	70.0	70.0	70.0	118.4	126.1	126.0
India	41.9	41.5	41.8	2.5	2.5	41.9	41.5	41.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	70.7	70.0	70.5
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.1	5.8	6.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.0	9.4	9.4
Philippines	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	6.0	5.8	6.2
USSR	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.3	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Vietnam	5.8	5.9	5.9	2.9	3.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	65.0	65.0	65.0	10.9	11.7	11.4
Others	13.2	13.1	12.9	2.6	2.8	13.2	13.1	12.9	66.2	63.8	63.8	22.8	23.3	23.2

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

AUGUST 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1990/91 Proj.			Prel.	1990/91 Proj.		
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	July	Aug.	1988/89	1989/90	July	Aug.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
<u>SOYBEANS</u>											
World	55.78	57.67	56.74	1.71	1.84		1.88	95.42	106.08	107.39	106.70
United States	23.22	24.03	22.89	1.82	2.18		2.18	42.15	52.44	50.62	49.97
Total Foreign	32.57	33.64	33.85	1.64	1.59	1.68	1.68	53.27	53.64	56.77	56.73
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.17	16.38	16.60	1.83	1.84	1.90	1.90	29.60	30.10	31.50	31.50
Argentina	4.00	5.00	5.30	1.60	2.16	2.08	2.08	6.40	10.80	11.00	11.00
Brazil	12.17	11.38	11.30	1.91	1.70	1.81	1.81	23.20	19.30	20.50	20.50
Other Foreign	16.40	17.25	17.25	1.44	1.36	1.46	1.46	23.67	23.54	25.27	25.23
Canada	0.53	0.54	0.52	2.16	2.26	2.31	2.31	1.15	1.22	1.20	1.20
China	8.12	8.06	8.03	1.43	1.27	1.47	1.47	11.65	10.23	11.80	11.80
Eastern Europe	0.56	0.54	0.55	1.20	1.50	1.42	1.42	0.67	0.82	0.78	0.78
EC-12	0.53	0.61	0.62	3.10	3.20	3.20	3.21	1.66	1.95	2.00	1.99
India	1.66	1.90	2.00	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.90	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.80
Indonesia	1.18	1.15	1.25	1.02	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.20
Paraguay	0.85	0.98	0.90	1.90	1.38	1.78	1.78	1.62	1.35	1.60	1.60
USSR	0.76	0.83	0.84	1.16	1.15	1.10	1.10	0.88	0.96	0.95	0.92
Others	2.21	2.64	2.55	1.52	1.60	1.55	1.55	3.35	4.23	3.94	3.94
<u>COTTONSEED</u>											
World	33.69	32.79	33.89	0.96	0.93		0.98	32.33	30.49	33.19	33.16
United States	4.84	3.86	4.64	1.14	1.10		1.13	5.50	4.24	5.26	5.24
Total Foreign	28.86	28.93	29.25	0.93	0.91	0.95	0.95	26.83	26.25	27.93	27.93
China	5.53	5.20	5.50	1.27	1.24	1.41	1.41	7.05	6.44	7.75	7.75
India	7.30	7.60	7.80	0.49	0.57	0.53	0.53	3.56	4.36	4.10	4.10
Pakistan	2.51	2.60	2.64	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.14	2.85	2.91	3.01	3.01
USSR	3.43	3.33	3.25	1.46	1.41	1.42	1.42	5.00	4.70	4.60	4.60
Others	10.09	10.20	10.06	0.83	0.77	0.84	0.84	8.36	7.84	8.47	8.47
<u>PEANUTS</u>											
World	19.74	19.46	19.10	1.18	1.11		1.15	23.24	21.63	22.82	21.96
United States	0.66	0.67	0.69	2.74	2.72		2.75	1.81	1.81	1.97	1.89
Total Foreign	19.09	18.79	18.41	1.12	1.05	1.10	1.09	21.44	19.82	20.85	20.07
Argentina	0.15	0.18	0.19	1.62	2.06	2.32	2.32	0.24	0.37	0.43	0.43
China	2.91	2.95	3.05	1.95	1.82	1.90	1.90	5.69	5.36	5.80	5.80
India	8.43	8.40	7.80	1.07	0.92	0.95	0.94	9.00	7.70	8.00	7.30
Senegal	0.90	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.69	0.74	0.72	0.72
South Africa	0.19	0.19	0.19	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24
Sudan	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40
Others	5.93	5.74	5.86	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.88	5.13	5.03	5.26	5.18

CONTINUED

TABLE 6 (Continued)
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1990/91 Proj.		Prel.		1990/91 Proj.	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	July	Aug.	1988/89	1989/90	July	Aug.
<u>SUNFLOWERSEED</u>	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	15.00	15.68	16.56	1.36	1.38		1.40	20.33	21.61	23.49	23.22
United States	0.78	0.74	0.75	1.05	1.10		1.46	0.81	0.81	1.00	1.10
Total Foreign	14.22	14.95	15.81	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.40	19.52	20.80	22.49	22.12
Argentina	2.30	2.90	2.90	1.39	1.31	1.43	1.38	3.20	3.80	4.30	4.00
China	0.83	0.73	0.83	1.42	1.34	1.45	1.45	1.18	0.98	1.20	1.20
EC-12	2.13	2.00	2.50	1.88	1.75	1.77	1.75	3.99	3.50	4.31	4.36
East Europe	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.62	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.13	2.37	2.35	2.35
USSR	4.28	4.46	4.65	1.44	1.59	1.54	1.50	6.16	7.07	7.00	7.00
Others	3.38	3.54	3.63	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	2.87	3.08	3.33	3.21
<u>RAPESEED</u>											
World	17.89	16.90	17.34	1.26	1.28		1.37	22.53	21.58	23.47	23.70
Total Foreign	17.89	16.90	17.34	1.26	1.28	1.36	1.37	22.53	21.58	23.47	23.70
Canada	3.67	2.90	2.60	1.17	1.05	1.31	1.31	4.31	3.06	3.35	3.40
China	4.94	4.99	5.30	1.02	1.09	1.21	1.25	5.04	5.44	6.40	6.60
EC-12	1.84	1.64	1.89	2.81	3.00	3.06	3.01	5.17	4.92	5.71	5.70
East Europe	0.88	1.00	0.94	2.51	2.65	2.36	2.39	2.20	2.65	2.22	2.26
India	4.87	4.70	4.70	0.86	0.81	0.81	0.81	4.20	3.80	3.80	3.80
Others	1.70	1.67	1.90	0.94	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.61	1.71	1.99	1.94
<u>FLAXSEED</u>											
World	3.68	3.75	3.81	0.45	0.52		0.60	1.66	1.95	2.32	2.28
United States	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.45	0.47		0.89	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	3.59	3.68	3.72	0.45	0.52	0.57	0.59	1.62	1.92	2.23	2.20
Argentina	0.54	0.60	0.60	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.46	0.52	0.53	0.53
Canada	0.50	0.64	0.76	0.74	0.83	1.12	1.12	0.37	0.53	0.85	0.85
India	1.18	1.20	1.20	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.04	0.87	0.78	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.17
Others	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.25
<u>MAJOR OILSEEDS</u>	145.80	146.25	147.43	1.34	1.39		1.43	195.51	203.34	212.67	211.02
United States	29.58	29.37	29.07	1.70	2.02		2.01	50.31	59.34	58.94	58.29
Total Foreign	116.22	116.88	118.37	1.25	1.23		1.29	145.20	144.00	153.73	152.73
<u>COPRA</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.31	4.57	4.86	4.86
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.91	3.24	3.32	3.32
<u>TOTAL OILSEEDS</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	202.74	211.15	220.86	219.20
<u>PALM OIL 1/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.47	10.63	11.11	11.11

1/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production **World and Selected Countries and Regions**

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 Proj. 1989/90 July Aug.			Prel. 1988/89	1990/91 Proj. 1989/90 July Aug.		
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	34.1	32.6	33.9	541	531		556	84.8	79.5	86.6	86.6
United States	4.8	3.9	4.6	694	688		697	15.4	12.2	15.0	14.9
Total Foreign	29.3	28.7	29.3	515	510	533	534	69.4	67.3	71.6	71.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.6	13.1	13.290	743	723	773	773	46.5	43.6	47.1	47.2
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.250	1,538	1,204	1306	1,306	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.096	866	846	807	807	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
China	5.5	5.2	5.500	751	728	831	831	19.1	17.4	21.0	21.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.440	718	695	717	742	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Mexico	0.3	0.2	0.204	1,209	891	967	971	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9
Pakistan	2.5	2.6	2.640	568	560	569	569	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.320	437	473	442	442	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Turkey	0.7	0.7	0.680	882	851	913	913	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
USSR	3.5	3.4	3.160	779	788	795	792	12.6	12.2	11.5	11.5
Major Importers 2/	0.4	0.4	0.425	815	842	855	855	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Other Foreign	15.3	15.2	15.535	304	318	320	321	21.3	22.2	22.8	22.9
Argentina	0.5	0.6	0.575	389	462	473	473	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
Brazil	2.4	2.2	2.000	311	300	370	370	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4
India	7.3	7.6	7.800	247	286	262	262	8.3	10.0	9.4	9.4
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.150	667	874	871	871	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Others	4.9	4.7	5.010	363	342	354	358	8.2	7.4	8.1	8.2

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

AUGUST 1990

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 9-year record of the difference between the August projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the August projection and the final estimate have averaged 13.7 million tons (2.8 percent) and ranged from -32.1 to 10.7 million tons. The August projection has been below the final 5 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1989/90 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---			Number of Years 2/	
<i>WHEAT</i>						
World	2.8	13.7	–32.1	10.7	5	4
U.S.	1.4	0.9	–1.8	2.0	4	5
Foreign	3.2	13.9	–31.1	12.0	5	4
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>						
World	1.6	11.9	–22.5	26.9	6	3
U.S.	5.3	9.5	–16.7	30.6	6	3
Foreign	1.5	8.7	–21.5	13.8	3	6
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>						
World	2.8	8.6	–24.4	3.5	6	3
U.S.	5.0	0.2	–0.4	0.3	6	3
Foreign	2.8	8.6	–24.7	3.8	6	3
<i>SOYBEANS</i>						
World	2.4	2.2	–2.0	5.0	4	5
U.S.	4.9	2.5	–3.8	5.7	3	6
Foreign	5.4	2.2	–3.3	3.3	4	5
			---Million 480-lb. Bales---			
<i>COTTON</i>						
World	3.8	3.0	–11.1	5.5	5	4
U.S.	5.3	0.7	–1.9	1.0	6	2
Foreign	3.7	2.5	–10.7	4.5	5	4
<i>UNITED STATES</i>			-----Million Bushels-----			
<i>CORN</i>	6.0	341	–599	1,071	5	4
<i>SORGHUM</i>	6.3	46	–82	83	6	3
<i>BARLEY</i>	3.1	16	–13	46	4	5
<i>OATS</i>	4.9	20	–26	57	4	5

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1988/89 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1989/90 last month's estimate.

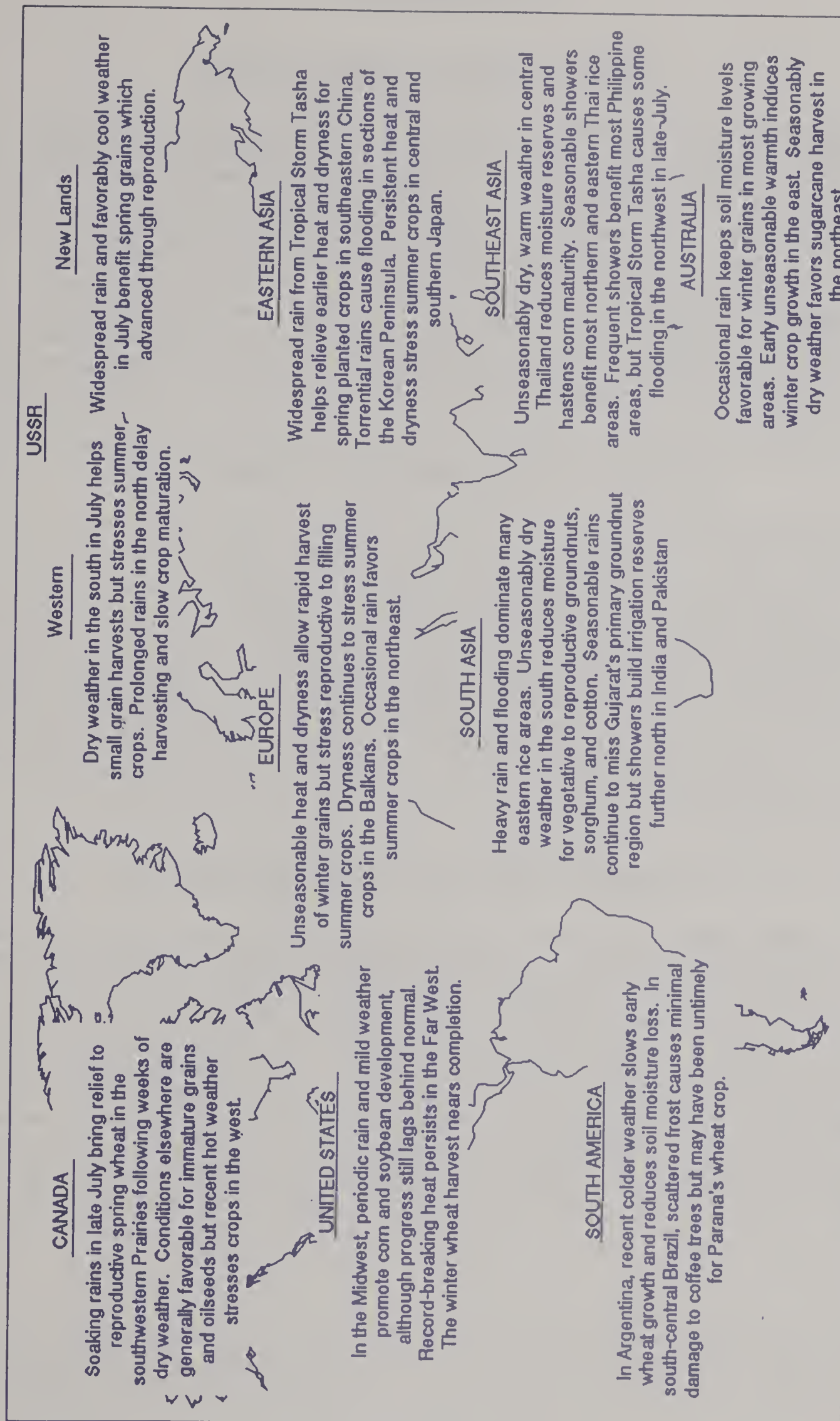
2/ May not total nine if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

AUGUST 9, 1990

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

MEXICO: ABUNDANT RAINFALL CONTINUES

Above normal rainfall occurred across much of Mexico during the period of July 13 through August 8, 1990. This pattern has continued over southeast and central Mexico since early Spring. Summer crops have benefited from this precipitation and crop conditions are generally much better than normal. Widespread precipitation during July and early August greatly improved crop conditions and irrigation reserves in the Northwest. Precipitation in the Northwest during this period has been generally twice normal amounts. The west coast vegetable region has also had above normal precipitation due to above normal eastern Pacific tropical activity. The only persistently dry area has been the Northeast, where hot dry weather stressed non-irrigated crops. Hurricane Diana brought locally heavy rain to portions of the Northeast on August 7-8.

AUSTRALIA: TIMELY RAINS BENEFIT WINTER GRAINS

The Australian winter grain crops (wheat, barley, and oats) benefited from seasonally normal to above normal precipitation. Precipitation amounts were roughly 200 percent of normal during July in New South Wales and Victoria small grains growing areas while South Australia received normal to slightly above normal amounts. This precipitation was timely and beneficial for winter grains which were planted late due to persistent dryness in early to mid-June. After an unseasonably wet Fall, West Australia received only 50 percent of normal precipitation in June and 50-100 percent of normal precipitation in July. In spite of a few hot days, temperature has not been a deterring factor in Australia. Temperatures in the West and East have been seasonal, generally within 1 degree of normal.

WEST AFRICA: RAINS SLOW TO MIGRATE NORTHWARD

Seasonal rains were late to develop, late to migrate northward, and have been below normal in West Africa. In most years during June, July, and August, tropical rains migrate northward, moving from the coast into the inland arid zones. This year, total rainfall has only been 50-75 percent of normal. Crop conditions are much worse this year than last year when precipitation was much greater than normal. For the period of July 13 through August 9, 1990, precipitation has increased to more seasonal amounts, benefiting crops northward into central Mauritania, Mali, and Niger. As the rains moved northward this year, they have diminished early in Cote d'Ivoire causing some crop stress. Precipitation has also been light in Senegal, roughly 50 percent of normal for the season, causing major concern for the groundnut crop.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: 1990/91 WHEAT CROP PROGRESS

Brazil is currently forecast to produce 5.1 million tons of wheat during the 1990/91 season, an 8-percent decline from the 5.6 million ton crop harvested in 1989/90. Credit uncertainties at planting time are expected to have prompted growers to substantially reduce plantings during the 1990/91 season. Conditions for prospective yields have not been favorable. Recent rains and frosts throughout the largest wheat producing state, Parana, have signaled possible damage to the crop. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia reports that an estimated 35 percent of the wheat crop in Parana was in the critical heading stage when the frosts occurred. In addition, persistent rains have delayed application of fungicides, and the potential for fungal infestations exists. The wheat crop in Rio Grande do Sul, which is experiencing favorable conditions, is still in the early vegetative development stage. Harvesting in the northern states of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo is expected to begin on schedule in mid-August.

COSTA RICA: FORESTRY LAW REPEALED

A Costa Rican constitutional court has abolished the current Forestry Law, in effect since May 7, 1986. The law was annulled because it was approved by a simple majority of the Legislative Assembly, instead of a qualified majority, as the constitution requires. Due to this decision, the Forestry Law currently applicable is the one passed in November 1969.

There are substantial differences between the two laws, particularly with respect to the incentives for reforestation and taxation of logging. Under the 1969 law, reforestation activities were tax deductible. The 1986 law created the Certificado de Abono Forestal (CAF), a fiscal incentive accessible to small investors who were not able to credit reforestation costs to their income tax.

The 1986 law established a 10-percent tax on the value of each cubic meter of cut wood. The 1969 law operated with a lump-sum tax on three different classes of wood. Under both laws, the taxes were allocated to the Forestry Fund to offset part of the operating costs of the Natural Resource Protection Programs administered by the Government. According to Costa Rica's Forestry Service, the Forestry Fund received U.S.\$22,000-\$88,500 annually from tax collections governed by 1969 law. Since enactment of the 1986 law, tax collections diverted to the Forestry Fund have ranged from U.S.\$365,000-\$1,371,700.

Additionally, the 1986 law forced loggers to replace all trees cut, while the old 1969 law did not. The newer law established forestry "violations" as crimes, whereas under the 1969 law, "violations" to the Forestry Law were considered "contraventions" penalized by fines rather than jail terms.

There is a consensus among Costa Rica's legislators regarding the pressing need to approve a new Forestry Law. The 1986 law, with only minor changes, has been re-introduced in the Assembly. To date, the law has yet to reach the Assembly floor for discussion and/or approval.

MALAYSIA: PIG AND POULTRY MEAT UP IN 1989

Continuing a pattern of rapid growth, Malaysian production of poultry meat totaled 330,000 tons in 1989, up 10 percent from 1988. Following a small decline in 1988, pork output registered a 5-percent increase, to 149,000 tons. Further rapid growth is forecast for both meats during 1990. In both sectors, efficiency has been increased via better farm management, the use of improved breeds, and more vertical and horizontal integration. Strong market demand continues to provide producers the incentive to expand.

MEXICO: EARLY COTTON DAMAGED BY HEAVY RAINS

Early season cotton in the state of Sinaloa was damaged by heavy rains. Approximately 10,000 hectares were affected. The damage occurred in July during several weeks of moderate to heavy rains. Harvesting of the 1990/91 crop began in late June and will continue through November. Since Sinaloa produces around 9 percent of Mexico's annual cotton crop, estimated total production for the 1990/91 season has been revised downward to 910,000 bales.

USSR: LIVESTOCK SECTOR PERFORMANCE REPORTED

According to reports from the USSR's state and collective farms, output from the livestock sector was generally down during the first 6 months of 1990 compared to the same period in 1989. Production of all meats was reportedly down 1 percent, while egg production was off 4 percent. Milk production was reported to have increased 2 percent, despite a decrease in the number of cows being milked. July 1 cattle numbers were reported at 93.2 million head, 2.5 million below July 1, 1989. Similarly, hog numbers--59.2 million head as of July 1, 1990--were down 2.0 million, while the number of sheep and goats were down 6 million to 136 million head. Poultry holdings were reported to have declined by 2 percent.

BELGIUM: FREEZE DAMAGES APPLE AND PEAR CROPS

Preliminary estimates by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brussels indicate that spring freeze damage to the 1990/91 apple and pear crops was extensive. Early in the growing season, production potential for the 1990/91 apple crop was estimated at approximately 350,000 tons. Current assessments suggest a total crop of only 223,200 tons, 30 percent below the 1989/90 harvest. A slightly larger decline is projected for pears with the 1990/91 crop forecast at 59,300 tons, down 32 percent from a year ago.

BOLIVIA: SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Soybeans are the principal oilseed grown in Bolivia and production has been growing rapidly over the last 7 years. This trend is expected to continue in the near future, albeit at a slower pace. Despite the rapid increase in production and the expected increases still to come, Bolivian production and exports are dwarfed by the leading producers: the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.

The Santa Cruz region, a lowland area east of the Andes, produces over 95 percent of the soybeans grown in Bolivia. The traditional soybeans areas are to the north and south of the city of Santa Cruz, whereas most of the new land development is occurring to the east along the Santa Cruz to Corumba railway. There is a vast amount of land available for clearing and farming.

The main soybean crop is grown in the summer (southern hemisphere), accounting for about 80 to 85 percent of production. It is planted in November through December and harvested in April and May. There is also a smaller winter crop with a growing season starting in May and June and finishing in September to October. This crop is grown during the dry season with an average rainfall of 60 mm per month; the two seasons do not differ significantly in temperature.

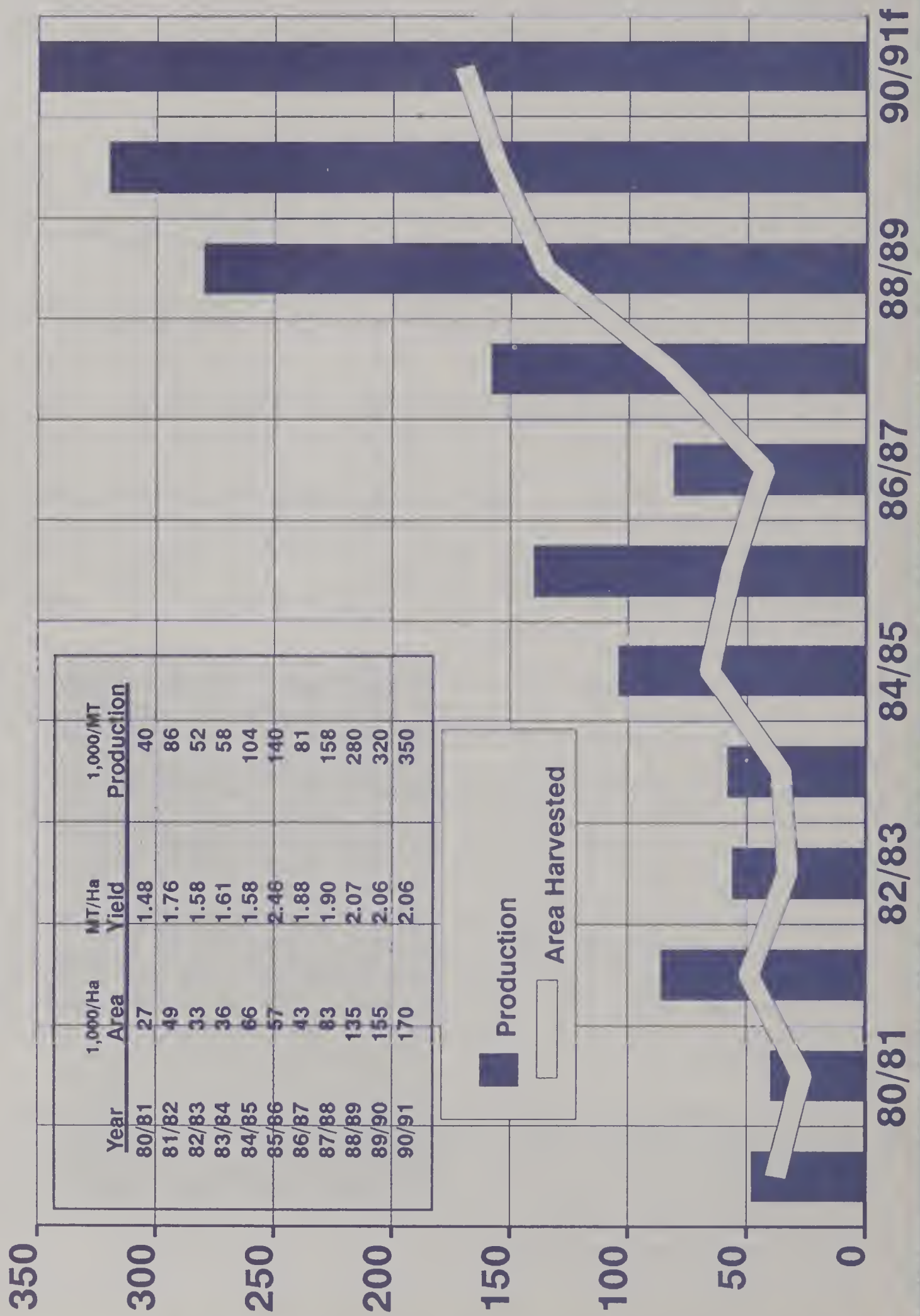
In general, soybean management is limited and inputs are few with the exception of pesticides which are widely used. Soybeans are often grown continuously without irrigation and rarely fertilized. Unsophisticated tillage practices and nutrient depletion often result in compacted soil and reduced yields. As a result, poor land is abandoned after 3 to 5 years when yields decline and new land is cleared.

The Bolivian government's policies effectively support and encourage soybean production. The "Economic Reactivization" program employs international development loans to expand exports of traditional and non-traditional items; soybeans are considered a non-traditional agricultural product. Freight rates on export products are determined by the government. Exports are encouraged by charging about half the normal cost to move products to the Bolivian border. In addition, there is a 10-percent rebate for exports of non-traditional products.

A record soybean crop was harvested last year. The severe drought, since March, in Bolivia has not affected the soybean growing region as much as other areas. Prospects for the small winter 1990/91 soybean crop are not promising due to inadequate soil moisture. However, total 1990 output may again reach record levels should there be a timely start of the rainy season normally beginning in October.

Bolivian soybean production is expected to increase in the future. Some studies of long-term growth predict that soybean area could rise to 1.0 to 1.5 million hectares, or six to nine times 1989/90 levels. Total production of 750,000 tons may be attainable within 5 years, more than double the 1990/91 estimate of 350,000 tons. However, limited availability of capital, technical expertise, and constraints on infrastructure may slow expansion.

Bolivian Soybean Production



FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO GROW IN 1990

World poultry meat production is estimated at 35.7 million tons in 1990, 5 percent above 1989; output is forecast to rise 4 percent in 1991. Broiler production, the largest component of total poultry meat production, is estimated to total 24.3 million tons in 1990, up 5 percent from 1989. Growth near 4 percent is forecast for 1991. Output of turkey meat in 1990 is estimated at 3.6 million tons, up 6 percent from 1989. Growth of 4 percent is projected for 1991. World 1990 production of eggs, estimated at 533 billion, is essentially unchanged from 1989 but a resumption of growth is forecast for 1991.

In the United States, 1990 broiler production is expected to be 8.4 million tons, up 7 percent, as producers take advantage of continuing favorable broiler/feed price relationships. A slightly slower rate of growth is forecast for 1991. Canadian broiler production is forecast to grow about 3 percent in 1990 and in 1991 in response to Canada's Chicken Marketing Agency's increased allocations designed to meet rising demand. Mexico's 1990 output of broilers is forecast at 640,000 tons, 8 percent above 1989 which in turn was up sharply from 1988. Increased consumer purchasing power and accompanying stronger demand, due in part to the Government's economic program, is credited for the production increase. However, surpluses have developed and consequent lower prices are forecast to keep 1991 output near the 1990 level.

In South America, Brazil's 1990 broiler production is estimated at 2.4 million tons, up 13 percent. An 8-percent increase is forecast for 1991. Brazil's current economic plan has resulted in stronger demand for all meats, particularly poultry. Production for export rebounded somewhat in 1989 and is expected to expand again in 1990 but may decline in 1991. Venezuela's poultry industry is in a sharp retraction because removal of foreign exchange subsidies on imported feed ingredients has sharply raised costs, putting producers in a severe cost price squeeze. Output of 1990 is estimated at 230,000 tons, almost 40 percent below the 1988 peak. A small recovery is forecast for 1991.

EC-12 broiler production for 1990 is forecast at 4.4 million tons, up 2 percent from 1989. An even slower rate of growth is forecast for 1991. French broiler production is estimated up 2 percent in 1990 with similar growth expected for 1991. Both domestic and export demand are growing moderately. Broiler production in the Netherlands is expected to expand about 5 percent in 1990 and another 2-3 percent in 1991. Higher broiler prices and lower feed prices have improved economic conditions for Dutch producers. After declining 4 percent in 1989, broiler production in the United Kingdom is expected to increase 3 percent in 1990. The salmonella scare, mainly affecting the egg market, had some spill-over effect on the broiler market, reducing demand. Recovery is only slowly taking place. Italian broiler production is forecast up about 2 percent in 1990 but is forecast to show little change in 1991. Consolidation in the Italian broiler industry is giving some cost economics, thus allowing expansion despite tight margins. In Spain, broiler production is expected to reach 760,000 tons for both 1990 and 1991, down about 2 percent from the 1989 level. Stable grain prices and lower protein meal prices are likely to help producers maintain their profit margins during 1990.

Broiler production in Eastern Europe is expected to be down again in 1990 due to economic restructuring. Most of the 1990 decline is expected in Hungary and Poland. In Hungary, a traditional exporter, rising costs have priced poultry out of both domestic and export markets. Poland's 1990 production of broilers is forecast at 180,000 tons, down nearly 15 percent as the Government's withdrawal of feed subsidies for the state run broiler industry has put many operations out of business.

Japan's broiler production is put at 1.4 million tons for both 1990 and 1991, almost unchanged from the 1989 level. Despite growing demand, Japanese producers are having difficulty competing against imports. In Thailand, rapid growth in both export and domestic markets is projected to stimulate 1990 and 1991 production increases of 8 to 10 percent annually. Continued rapid production growth in Taiwan in early 1990 surpassed market needs and brought lower prices. Production growth is now expected to slow in the second half of 1990 and remain dampened in 1991.

In the USSR, total 1990 poultry meat production is estimated at 3.4 million tons, up about 3 percent. Short supplies of quality feeds and poor genetics are restricting rapid growth. Output of total poultry meat in China (included in this report for the first time) is estimated at 3.0 million tons in 1990 and forecast at 3.3 million tons in 1991. Strong demand continues while a large grain crop is expected to lower feed prices.

World turkey meat production is estimated at 3.6 million tons, up 6 percent in 1990. Growth of 4 percent is forecast for 1991. U.S. producers, responding to continued growth in consumption, are expected to produce 2.1 million tons in 1990 and 2.2 million in 1991. EC production is put at 1.1 million tons in both 1990 and 1991. France, the largest EC producer, is estimated to produce 410,000 tons in 1990 and slightly more in 1991; growth of 17 percent in 1989 created market surpluses and lower prices. Turkey output in the United Kingdom is expected to decline in 1990 as fears of a surplus (following the sharp 1989 production increase) caused producers to reduce their planned output. Continued expansion in domestic demand may help the Italian industry grow 2 to 3 percent in 1990 but little change in either production or demand is expected in 1991. In West Germany, output of turkey meat was up 7 percent in 1989, pushing production over the 100,000 ton level. Strong demand for heavy turkeys for further processing is a major factor behind the continued production growth.

World egg production, estimated at 533 billion, is almost unchanged in 1990 reflecting declines in Eastern Europe, the USSR, and Japan, coupled with slow growth elsewhere. A resumption of moderate growth is forecast for 1991. In the United States, 1990 output is expected to grow 1 percent based on higher egg prices in late 1989 and early 1990. After a decline in 1989, Mexico's production of eggs in 1990 is likely to stay at the 1989 level before growth resumes in 1991. The Government has recently agreed to ease price controls if producers increase egg production. After falling sharply in 1989, Brazil's egg output is up somewhat in 1990 and could fully recover in 1991. Announced measures allowing egg price rises have given producers some optimism. Venezuela's 1990 egg production may be off by 25 percent as a result of feed prices that rose sharply following termination of foreign exchange subsidies for feed ingredients.

EC egg production in 1990 is estimated at 80.5 billion, slightly above the 1989 level. Forecasts for 1991 indicate another decline is likely as demand continues to fall. Egg production for 1990 in East Europe is estimated down 6 percent with most of the drop occurring in Poland and East Germany. Declines in both countries are due to economic restructuring. Production in the USSR, put at 84.5 billion for 1990, is down slightly. With prospects for a good 1990 grain harvest and improved feed supplies, output in 1991 is forecast at 85.5 billion. After years of steady growth, Japan's 1990 and 1991 output of eggs are expected to be slightly below the 1989 level. Egg output per hen continues to improve but not enough to offset reductions in the laying flock. China's output of eggs is expected to expand about 1 percent in both 1990 and 1991. Lower priced grain will provide some incentive to expand but the impact will be very limited because most egg producers operate small units and use little commercial feed.

Arthur Coffing (202) 382 8885

TABLE 9

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(In 1,000 Metric Tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989	1/ 1990	2/ 1991	2/ 1991
Canada	628	646	656	660	683	700	
Mexico	590	515	592	635	670	665	
United States	8,262	9,103	9,426	10,106	10,827	11,375	
NORTH AMERICA	9,480	10,264	10,674	11,401	12,180	12,740	
GUATEMALA	52	74	78	83	86	89	
Argentina	370	410	370	315	325	345	
Brazil	1,680	1,865	1,997	2,139	2,414	2,613	
Venezuela	366	413	373	253	231	241	
SOUTH AMERICA	2,416	2,688	2,740	2,707	2,970	3,199	
Bel-Lux.	169	172	186	179	182	184	
Denmark	115	113	117	128	135	140	
France	1,325	1,393	1,434	1,520	1,560	1,580	
Germany, F.R.	376	389	411	425	441	450	
Greece	146	148	150	154	153	154	
Ireland	57	58	59	60	60	60	
Italy	940	982	996	1,025	1,050	1,052	
Netherlands	442	471	485	490	513	520	
Portugal	162	197	205	207	210	211	
Spain	759	790	829	831	825	822	
United Kingdom	922	999	1,056	1,070	1,065	1,110	
EC-12	5,413	5,712	5,928	6,089	6,194	6,283	
Austria	73	75	75	75	75	77	
Finland	22	27	28	31	33	35	
Sweden	45	46	47	47	47	47	
Switzerland	28	29	31	32	34	34	
OTHER WEST EUROPE	168	177	181	185	189	193	
Bulgaria	167	169	170	170	170	170	
Czechoslovakia	176	181	211	216	217	218	
Germany, D.R.	156	157	165	160	140	120	
Hungary	445	470	465	420	410	435	
Poland	332	343	351	348	310	350	
Romania	455	425	370	365	365	365	
Yugoslavia	329	323	330	320	327	327	
EAST EUROPE	2,060	2,068	2,062	1,999	1,939	1,985	
USSR	2,988	3,126	3,184	3,300	3,400	3,480	
Iraq	239	211	235	225	225	180	
Israel	152	157	178	178	175	175	
Kuwait	19	19	20	21	20	15	
Saudi Arabia	196	236	248	241	252	263	
Syria	78	75	80	85	90	90	
Turkey	119	221	236	254	269	284	
UAE	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Yemen (Sanaa)	67	70	80	85	87	88	
MIDDLE EAST	884	1,003	1,091	1,103	1,132	1,109	
EGYPT	160	150	135	110	110	110	
SOUTH ARICA	498	523	545	552	565	580	
INDIA	175	206	221	289	319	350	
China	1,879	2,040	2,744	2,840	3,000	3,300	
Hong Kong	42	40	35	34	34	32	
Japan	1,421	1,465	1,471	1,482	1,487	1,495	
Korea, Republic of	132	144	153	158	165	173	
Philippines	220	215	235	263	276	298	
Singapore	67	62	63	58	64	62	
Taiwan	384	400	418	462	505	525	
Thailand	431	464	511	553	600	655	
OTHER ASIA	4,576	4,830	5,630	5,850	6,131	6,540	
Australia	367	403	401	406	415	430	
New Zealand	46	47	50	55	58	61	
OCEANIA	413	450	451	461	473	491	
WORLD 3/	29,283	31,271	32,920	34,129	35,688	37,149	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Includes 51 countries.

AUGUST 1990

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION

TABLE 10

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(In 1,000 Metric Tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989	1/ 1990	2/ 1991	2/ 1991
Canada	488	531	537	540	555	570	
Mexico	458	395	490	590	640	635	
United States	6,494	7,075	7,342	7,905	8,449	8,893	
NORTH AMERICA	7,440	8,001	8,369	9,035	9,644	10,098	
Argentina	340	380	340	300	310	330	
Brazil	1,620	1,800	1,947	2,084	2,354	2,550	
Venezuela	331	375	370	252	230	240	
SOUTH AMERICA	2,291	2,555	2,657	2,636	2,894	3,120	
Bel-Lux.	136	139	150	144	148	150	
Denmark	98	98	102	110	117	120	
France	784	830	844	890	910	930	
Germany, F.R.	221	228	229	234	240	245	
Greece	124	133	132	136	135	136	
Ireland	37	38	39	40	40	40	
Italy	558	593	593	608	620	621	
Netherlands	360	390	396	406	425	435	
Portugal	139	165	169	178	179	180	
Spain	689	725	757	772	760	760	
United Kingdom	700	760	801	770	790	810	
EC-12	3,846	4,099	4,212	4,288	4,364	4,427	
Austria	57	60	60	59	58	59	
Finland	18	23	24	27	28	30	
OTHER WEST EUROPE	75	83	84	86	86	89	
Czechoslovakia	158	162	184	162	163	164	
Germany, D.R.	93	94	98	80	97	70	
Hungary	365	400	368	330	310	340	
Poland	185	192	210	210	180	210	
Romania	365	330	300	290	290	290	
Yugoslavia	263	260	265	258	264	264	
EAST EUROPE	1,429	1,438	1,425	1,330	1,304	1,338	
USSR	1,620	1,720	1,760	1,820	1,870	1,940	
Iraq	227	200	223	214	213	168	
Israel	100	101	114	115	115	115	
Saudi Arabia	196	236	248	240	250	260	
Turkey	85	130	150	180	200	220	
MIDDLE EAST	608	667	735	749	778	763	
EGYPT	110	100	75	55	55	55	
SOUTH AFRICA	420	444	467	480	494	507	
Hong Kong	29	29	24	23	23	23	
Japan	1,297	1,340	1,346	1,355	1,360	1,370	
Singapore	57	52	52	48	54	52	
Taiwan	254	286	316	351	385	400	
Thailand	431	464	498	538	580	630	
OTHER ASIA	2,068	2,171	2,236	2,315	2,402	2,475	
AUSTRALIA	334	349	360	365	377	390	
WORLD 3/	20,241	21,627	22,380	23,159	24,268	25,202	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Includes 39 countries.

AUGUST 1990

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION

TABLE 11

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(In 1,000 Metric Tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989	1/ 1990	2/ 1991	3/ 1991
Canada	105	115	119	120	128	130	
Mexico	28	25	14	9	8	8	
United States	1,484	1,739	1,796	1,940	2,111	2,219	
NORTH AMERICA	1,617	1,879	1,929	2,069	2,247	2,357	
BRAZIL	60	55	50	55	60	63	
Belgium-Luxembourg	7	6	6	6	5	5	
Denmark	4	3	2	3	3	4	
France	293	308	332	389	410	415	
Germany, F.R.	72	79	96	103	115	120	
Greece	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Ireland	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Italy	237	242	250	257	265	266	
Netherlands	23	26	27	27	27	25	
Portugal	19	28	28	29	30	31	
Spain	19	20	21	21	21	22	
United Kingdom	180	200	210	230	210	230	
EC-12	873	931	991	1,084	1,105	1,137	
Poland	14	15	15	15	10	10	
Yugoslavia	17	15	15	12	14	14	
EAST EUROPE	31	30	30	27	24	24	
USSR	105	110	115	120	130	135	
ISRAEL	42	46	55	55	52	50	
WORLD 3/	2,728	3,051	3,170	3,410	3,618	3,766	
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Includes 20 Countries.							

AUGUST 1990

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION

TABLE 12

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(In Million Pieces)

COUNTRY/REGION	1986	1987	1988	1989	1/ 1990	2/ 1991	2/
Canada	5,898	5,706	5,721	5,500	5,340	5,250	
Mexico	18,563	16,685	15,040	14,700	14,705	15,120	
United States	69,196	70,418	69,402	67,042	67,842	68,580	
NORTH AMERICA	93,657	92,809	90,163	87,242	87,887	88,950	
Argentina	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,350	3,650	3,670	
Brazil	13,000	15,400	14,850	12,174	13,420	14,490	
Venezuela	2,691	2,585	2,700	2,600	1,900	1,950	
SOUTH AMERICA	18,891	21,285	20,850	18,124	18,970	20,110	
Bel-Lux.	2,935	2,908	2,830	2,724	2,800	2,800	
Denmark	1,398	1,316	1,366	1,410	1,450	1,450	
France	14,970	14,540	15,300	15,150	15,050	15,050	
Germany, F.R.	12,765	12,315	12,280	11,884	11,900	11,600	
Greece	2,496	2,480	2,485	2,507	2,500	2,500	
Ireland	640	640	640	640	640	640	
Italy	10,300	10,743	11,234	11,223	11,490	11,490	
Netherlands	10,930	10,930	10,761	10,711	10,900	10,800	
Portugal	1,428	1,587	1,633	1,644	1,700	1,710	
Spain	10,877	10,500	10,856	10,140	10,100	10,000	
United Kingdom	13,150	13,300	13,500	12,275	12,000	12,020	
EC-12	81,889	81,259	82,885	80,308	80,530	80,060	
Austria	1,832	1,818	1,757	1,695	1,690	1,685	
Finland	1,426	1,370	1,304	1,288	1,258	1,156	
Switzerland	753	690	708	692	683	678	
OTHER WEST EUROPE	4,011	3,878	3,769	3,675	3,631	3,519	
Bulgaria	2,820	2,846	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	
Czechoslovakia	5,558	5,544	5,596	5,628	5,600	5,600	
Germany, D.R.	5,634	5,680	5,680	5,950	4,500	4,200	
Hungary	4,290	4,237	4,695	4,250	4,100	4,250	
Poland	8,303	7,966	8,220	8,200	7,400	7,800	
Romania	7,900	8,000	7,650	7,600	7,620	7,620	
Yugoslavia	4,770	4,922	4,972	4,700	4,660	4,730	
EAST EUROPE	39,275	39,195	39,663	39,178	36,730	37,050	
USSR	79,892	81,917	85,150	84,600	84,500	85,500	
Iraq	1,636	1,482	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,200	
Israel	1,760	1,674	1,902	1,840	1,820	1,800	
Saudi Arabia	2,490	2,071	2,765	2,800	2,900	2,985	
Turkey	5,900	6,100	6,200	7,200	7,600	8,000	
MIDDLE EAST	11,786	11,327	12,467	13,340	13,820	13,985	
Egypt	2,200	2,100	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,600	
Algeria	2,200	2,875	3,200	3,400	3,470	3,600	
NORTH AFRICA	4,400	4,975	5,000	4,900	5,070	5,200	
SOUTH AFRICA	3,235	3,369	3,723	4,012	4,000	4,008	
China	111,000	118,000	139,100	140,900	143,000	146,000	
Hong Kong	41	44	40	36	35	38	
Japan	37,080	39,567	40,137	40,383	40,000	40,000	
Korea, Republic of	6,011	6,574	7,204	6,919	7,000	7,200	
Taiwan	4,070	4,298	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,500	
OTHER ASIA	158,202	168,483	190,881	192,688	194,535	197,738	
AUSTRALIA	3,215	3,210	3,238	3,286	3,468	3,540	
WORLD 3/	498,453	511,707	537,789	531,353	533,141	539,660	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Totals includes 41 countries.

AUGUST 1990

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION

CANADIAN CROP PRODUCTION AND FIELD TRIP REPORT

An unusually wet spring in the Canadian Prairie Provinces resulted in widespread late planting of spring grain and oilseed crops. As a result, development of these crops is 1 to 2 weeks behind normal, and grain and oilseed production will be unusually dependent upon August weather. Spring grains were entering the grain-filling stage as recently as mid-July, making them particularly vulnerable to an early frost. The condition of the crops in mid-July, however, was generally good throughout the Prairie Provinces, and if August weather is warm and sunny, wheat and oilseed yields in western Canada will be above average. Foreign Agricultural Service personnel traveled through major crop areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during July. Discussions with Government, private industry agronomists and economists, and farmers revealed the following information.

Canadian rapeseed area, currently estimated at 2.6 million hectares, has been declining for the past 2 years, for both agronomic and economic reasons. Too-frequent planting of rapeseed in the same field leads to disease problems. Ideally, rapeseed should not be grown on the same land more than once every 5 years. In Saskatchewan, for example, the traditional 6-year rotation has been "grain-grain-rapeseed-grain-grain-flax". Some farmers had been "pushing" the rotation, planting rapeseed every 3 or 4 years, and 1988 saw an all-time high of 3.67 million hectares of rapeseed.

Agronomic considerations are now forcing farmers to cut back rapeseed area. Besides these rotational constraints, many prairie farmers, experiencing a decline in net income, are electing to plant wheat rather than rapeseed believing that it requires fewer inputs. They feel that they can cut back somewhat on fertilizer rates for wheat and still get a profitable crop. Price, too, has played a role.

Despite the reduced rapeseed area, which dropped 12 percent from 1989's level, this year's excellent growing conditions should boost rapeseed yields. The 1990 estimated production of 3.4 million tons would exceed last year's output of 3.1 million tons.

Some of the same factors which drove down rapeseed area contributed to this year's increase in total wheat area. Canadian wheat area is estimated at 14.1 million hectares, up 3 percent from 1989, with production is estimated at 29.0 million tons, up 19 percent from last year. Within this category, however, estimated durum area decreased 13 percent, to 2.3 million hectares, as farmers switched to hard red spring wheat because of an expected continuation of higher prices. Almost 97 percent of Canadian wheat area is located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Localized dryness in southwestern Saskatchewan is expected to reduce yields in some localized affected areas. These areas frequently experience dry growing seasons and the low yield expected there will likely not significantly affect production for the province.

Wet conditions delayed and in some cases prevented barley and rapeseed planting in the Red Deer area, north of Calgary while isolated hail damage caused additional problems for some farmers. Nevertheless, current conditions are good, even if development is somewhat delayed.

There is no evidence that farmers actually cut back on chemical inputs, despite cash shortages. Disease is not a problem this year and any weed infestation is more likely the result of wet weather early in the spring (which may have interfered with herbicide application) than of any input cutback. The main threat facing the crops throughout western Canada is the chance of an early frost. With crop development 1 to 2 weeks behind normal, a mid-August frost could sharply reduce yields.

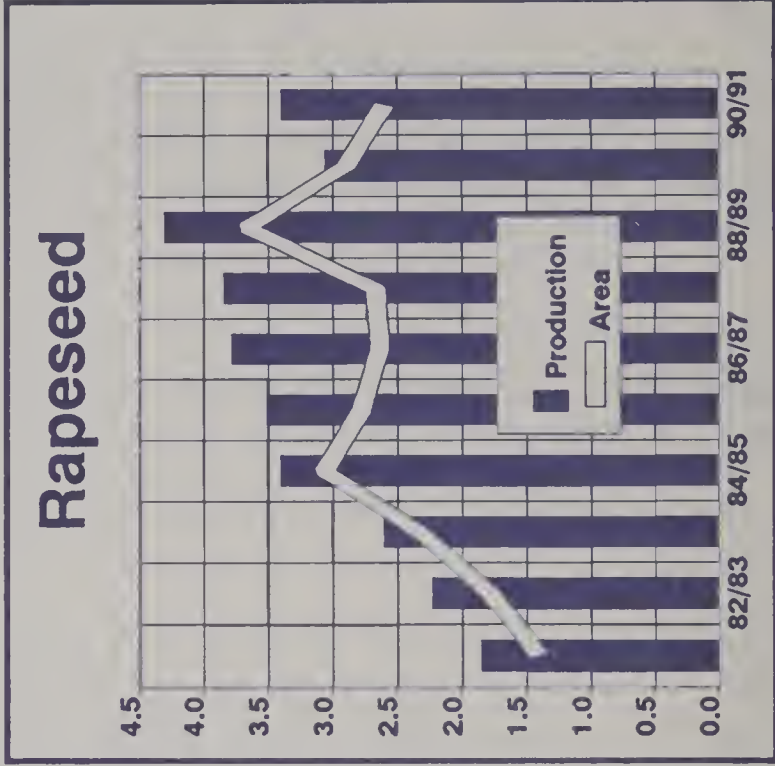
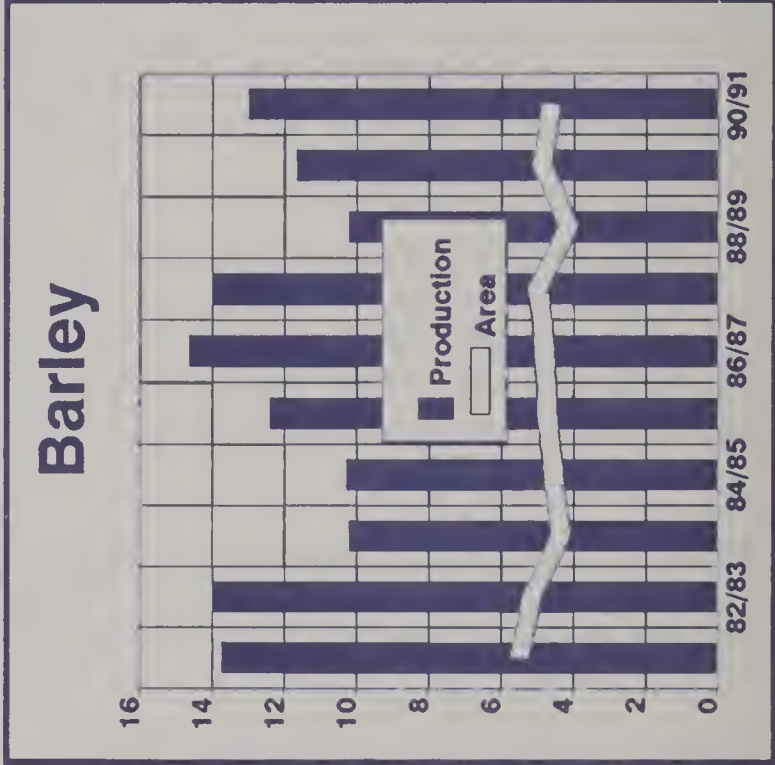
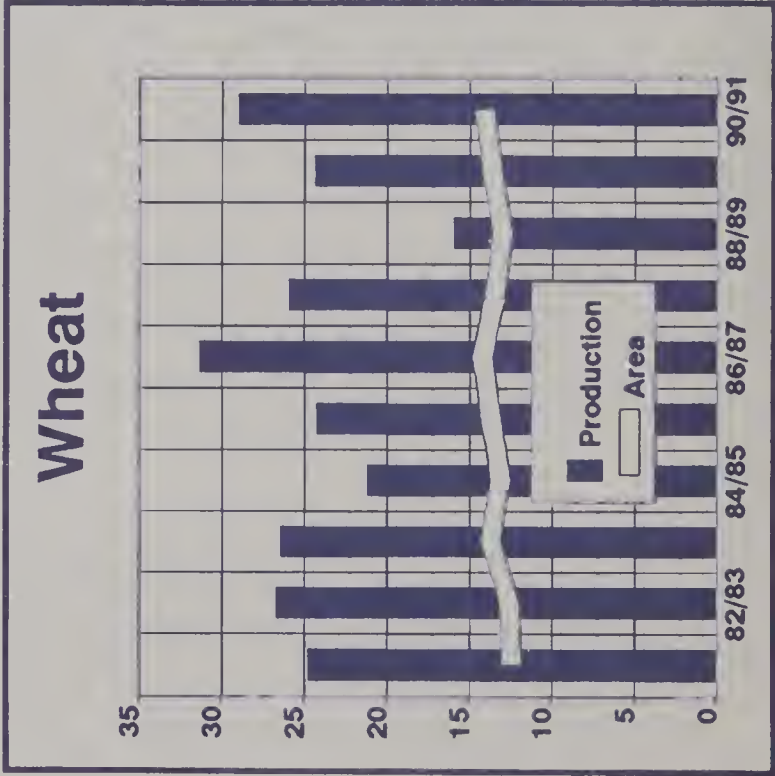
Mark Lindeman (202) 475-5143

TABLE 13

Canadian Crop Production

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
<i>Production (million metric tons)</i>										
Wheat	24.80	26.74	26.47	21.19	24.25	31.38	25.95	16.00	24.38	29.00
Barley	13.72	13.97	10.21	10.28	12.39	14.63	13.96	10.21	11.67	13.00
Rapeseed	1.85	2.23	2.61	3.41	3.50	3.79	3.85	4.31	3.06	3.40
Total =	40.38	42.93	39.28	34.88	40.14	49.80	43.75	30.52	39.11	45.40
<i>Area Harvested (million hectares)</i>										
Wheat	12.43	12.55	13.70	13.16	13.73	14.24	13.47	12.99	13.63	14.10
Barley	5.48	5.15	4.35	4.57	4.75	4.83	5.00	4.15	4.88	4.60
Rapeseed	1.40	1.78	2.33	3.07	2.78	2.64	2.67	3.67	2.90	2.60
Total =	19.31	19.48	20.38	20.80	21.26	21.71	21.15	20.81	21.41	21.30
<i>Average Yield (mt/hectare)</i>										
Wheat	2.00	2.13	1.93	1.61	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.23	1.79	2.06
Barley	2.51	2.71	2.35	2.25	2.61	3.03	2.79	2.46	2.39	2.83
Rapeseed	1.32	1.25	1.12	1.11	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.17	1.05	1.31

Million Metric Tons and Hectares



CHINA'S 1990 WINTER GRAIN HARVEST

China's State Statistical Bureau (SSB) recently announced that the 1990 winter grain crop reached a record 99.35 million metric tons. Government officials attributed the record harvest to a larger planted area, good weather, higher yield, and improved farm management. The winter grain crop accounts for just under a quarter of China's total grain production. If the autumn grain harvest reaches Chinese expectations, the country could easily exceed its 1990 grain production target of 412.5 million tons.

The bulk of the winter grain crop (about 86 percent) is winter wheat, with winter barley and other miscellaneous grains making up the remainder. Winter grain production is concentrated in the North China Plain and Sichuan, but some is grown in every area of the country except northern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. Of the 25 winter grain-producing provinces, regions, and municipal districts, the SSB said only Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Jiangxi provinces failed to increase production over last year. Although a full breakout by province is still unavailable, early reports indicate that the major winter grain provinces of Shandong, Sichuan, and Hebei each increased production significantly in 1990, while several minor producers, including Guangdong and Beijing municipality, showed large percentage increases.

The larger winter grain harvest was at least partially the result of a nationwide drive, launched in 1989, to expand and promote agricultural production. The Chinese Government set the grain production target at 412.5 million tons, up 5 million tons from the previous year, as part of its plan to raise the country's grain output to 500 million tons by 2000. Although output had increased rapidly in the early 1980's, production had stagnated since 1984 and the amount of grain per capita was falling as the population continued to grow. The Government's recent efforts to change this situation took many forms. Agricultural investment increased at all levels of Government, thousands of technicians were sent into the countryside to emphasize the use of science and technology, more and better hybrid seeds were introduced, the supply of inputs increased, more storage space was built, and favorable purchasing policies were implemented to guarantee farmers would receive a fair price for their crops. In response to these and other encouragements, farmers increased the 1990 winter grain area by 600,000 hectares or about 2 percent, mainly by expanding the area of multiple cropping and the use of fallow land in the southern production areas. According to reports from around the country, large area increases were reported in Shandong (166,000 hectares), Sichuan (81,000 hectares), Hunan (66,666 hectares), and Anhui (33,000 hectares).

The winter grain crop got off to a good start in the fall of 1989. There was enough moisture for planting and germination, and though the winter was drier than normal, precipitation was sufficient and greater than in the winter of 1988/89. The crop entered dormancy in good condition and winterkill was insignificant. After January, above-normal snow and rainfall fell over almost all winter grain areas. Soil moisture levels ranged from adequate in the northern grain areas to surplus in the south, and mild temperatures encouraged early emergence, healthy vegetative growth, and excellent reproduction and filling. Unfortunately, the warm and wet spring weather also encouraged widespread outbreaks of pests and diseases, especially in Hubei and Henan provinces, but press reports indicate that the worst damage was confined to isolated areas and overall yields were not affected.

Harvest conditions were mixed. The crop in the southernmost growing areas was harvested without problem, but heavy rain and flooding in May caused harvest delays and some crop losses near the Yangtze River. Across the North China Plain, near-perfect weather in late May and early June allowed farmers to get an early start on the harvest, which normally reaches its peak in the first 2 weeks of June. Later in June, however, heavy rain damaged the crop in northern Jiangsu and parts of Henan and Shanxi. Although winter grain losses due to weather were quite heavy in a few areas, losses nationwide were less than in other recent years.

In 1984, after several years of rapidly increasing production, the output of winter grain hit a record 93.3 million tons and total grain production exceeded 400 million tons for the first time. With the bumper harvest came problems: huge stocks of unsold grain, inadequate storage space, depressed prices, and major transportation difficulties. Farmers were discouraged and reduced grain production dramatically the following year. The situation in 1990 appears very similar. Warehouses in some areas are still filled with last year's grain because transportation and cash flow problems have restricted distribution. Meanwhile, millions of tons of newly harvested grain have been stored in the open due to the shortage of covered storage.

The purchase of contract grain has gone smoothly this year. However, free market prices have fallen for 10 months in a row and may continue to drop now that the 1990/91 winter grain and early rice crops have entered the market and a promising autumn grain crop will soon be harvested. Lower grain prices could reduce farm income and affect the health of the entire rural economy.

Although these problems are caused by a lack of facilities and poor distribution rather than a grain surplus, some authorities are concerned that farmers will react as they did in 1984 and cut back on grain production in 1991. The Chinese Government has taken several steps to avoid this response. Negotiated grain purchases increased by 3 million tons to stabilize the market, more cash was channeled to local purchasing units to prevent the use of IOUs for grain purchases, and floor and ceiling limits were set on the price of grain. Government plans also include building temporary storage space for 5 million tons of grain and establishing a wholesale market to facilitate grain transactions, thus encouraging long-term contracts between grain producers and purchasers.

Paulette Sandene (202) 475-5133

FAS Circulars: Market Information For Agricultural Exporters

As an agricultural exporter, you need timely, reliable information on changing consumer preferences, needs of foreign buyers, and the supply and demand situation in countries around the world.

The Foreign Agricultural Service can provide that information in its commodity circulars.

World agricultural information and updates on special FAS export services for the food and agricultural trade all are available in these periodic circulars.

For a sample copy of these reports—which can supply you with the information you need to make sound business decisions—check the box indicated, fill out the address form, and mail it today.

To subscribe: Indicate which publications you want. Send a check for the total amount payable to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Only checks on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders will be accepted. NO REFUNDS CAN BE MADE.

Mail this form to: Foreign Agricultural Service
Information Division
Room 4644-S
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250-1000

No. of Subscriptions			Subscription Rate	
			Domestic	Foreign
_____	10002	Agricultural Trade Highlights (12 issues)	\$15.00	\$23.00
_____	10022	World Cocoa Situation (2 issues)	5.00	7.00
_____	10003	World Coffee Situation (3 issues)	7.00	12.00
_____	10004	World Cotton Situation (12 issues)	24.00	35.00
Dairy, Livestock & Poultry:				
_____	10005	Dairy, Livestock & Poultry: Export Trade & Prospects (12 issues)	28.00	56.00
_____	10006	Meat & Dairy Monthly Imports (12 issues)	22.00	28.00
_____	10007	World Dairy Situation (2 issues)	5.00	8.00
_____	10008	World Livestock Situation (2 issues); World Poultry Situation (2 issues)	8.00	13.00
_____	10009	All 30 Dairy, Livestock & Poultry Reports	63.00	105.00
Grain:				
_____	10010	World Grain Situation & Outlook (12 issues)	24.00	35.00
_____	10011	Export Markets for U.S. Grain & Products (12 issues)	24.00	35.00
_____	10013	USSR Grain Situation & outlook (8 issues)	12.00	18.00
_____	10014	All 32 Grain Reports	60.00	88.00
_____	10015	Horticultural Products Review (12 issues)	24.00	35.00
_____	10016	World Oilseed Situation & Market Highlights (12 issues)	28.00	56.00
_____	10017	U.S. Seed Exports (4 issues)	12.00	20.00
_____	10018	World Sugar and Molasses Situation & Outlook; World Honey Situation (3 issues)	7.00	10.00
_____	10019	World Tea Situation; U.S. Spice Trade; U.S. Essential Oil Trade (3 issues)	7.00	12.00
_____	10020	World Tobacco Situation (12 issues)	26.00	45.00
_____	10021	World Agricultural Production (12 issues)	24.00	35.00
_____	10023	Wood Products: International Trade and Foreign Markets (4 issues)	10.00	15.00

Total Reports Ordered

Total Subscription Price _____

☐ Please send me a sample copy.

Enclosed is my Check for \$ _____ Made Payable to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Name (Last, first, middle initial) _____

Organization or Firm _____

Street or P.O. Box Number _____

City _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

Country _____

Phone No. () _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 4644-S
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250—1000

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA-FAS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PERMIT No. G-262

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT
OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and
return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 4644 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE

"World Agricultural Production" circulars are issued 12 times per year. They are available on a subscription basis for \$24 in the United States or \$35 for foreign addresses.

To subscribe, send your check, payable to the Foreign Agricultural Service, to: Information Division, FAS, USDA, Room 4644-South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250-1000. Only checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders will be accepted. NO REFUNDS CAN BE MADE.

HOW TO RENEW

You will receive notification about 60 days before your annual subscription expires. To prevent a lapse in service, promptly return your renewal form and payment. **Inquiries:** If you have a question about your subscription, write to the above address or call (202) 382-9445.

HOW TO OBTAIN DATABASE TAPES

Agricultural production, supply and distribution database tapes are available on a one-time or subscription basis from the National Technical Information Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The tapes are updated quarterly and contain data for many commodities and countries from 1960 to the present. Each tape costs \$203 for domestic and \$404 for foreign orders, including airmail, handling and shipping charges. Use order number PB 88-149570 and specify the recording density desired. Write to NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, or call (703) 487-4650 to obtain the most current tape or (703) 487-4763 for a subscription.